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the full belief that what is good for them is good for all. It is only the little minds, the confirmed scarabeists (to make use of Dr. O. W. Holmes's amusing example), the men who cannot rise above the level of a list of species or an account of the metamorphoses of a monad, that affect to believe that science is a sacred thing, that should, like the mysteries of the Egyptians, be the sole property of a few priests.

Let all, then, who wish for information combined with the entertainment of the highest faculties of the brain, promptly subscribe to *Knowledge*.

ANIMAL ANALYSIS.¹—This work is a series of blanks to be filled by the student, like those which have been introduced into the study of botany with such success. They are essentially necessary to a proper study of zoölogy in schools, and we are glad to see so good a beginning made in supplying the need. We hope, however, that some changes will be made in them as presented in this first edition. The Batrachia and tortoises are omitted—a serious error, since these animals, especially the former, are the most available and most easily analyzed of all the Vertebrata. In the snakes, examination of the teeth is not required—a great omission. Finally the order to which a species belongs is not required, thus losing one of the principal points of diagnosis in the Vertebrata.

BIOLOGISCHES CENTRALBLATT.²—It is not often that a new scientific journal attempts more than to represent either some well acknowledged department, or more frequently some specialty, since every year brings us new specialties clamoring for recognition. The fortnightly publication, which we wish to notice here, is distinctly general in its scope and aim. The first volume, now completed, shows that this periodical fills an unoccupied and important field with marked ability and success. This *Centralblatt*, one of many, attempts chiefly to give abstracts of the *most valuable and important* researches, as far as possible those of general interest; special prominence is given to summaries of the results obtained concerning any subject, our knowledge of which has been increased by several separate investigations. The sciences included are botany, zoölogy, physiology, scientific psychology and a little pathology. The selection of matter has thus far been extremely judicious, so that we have an excellent presentation of the greater part of the most noteworthy current biological discoveries. Indeed we think the *Biologisches Centralblatt* may be justly described as indispensable to the general student. The

¹ *Animal Analysis for use in Schools and Colleges*, especially adapted to accompany Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates. By B. W. EVERMANN. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

² *Biologisches Centralblatt*. Unter mitwirkung von Dr. M. REES, und Dr. E. SELENKA, herausgegeben von J. ROSENTHAL. Vol. I, 8vo, Erlangen. Edouard Bessel, 1881-82.

appearance of the journal in point of mechanical execution is excellent, though the substitution of simple *T* for *Th* in all cases, being unusual, seems at first amusing.

We will only add a brief mention of some of the general summaries or essays, to indicate the range of subjects: *Berthold*, Fertilization of Algæ; *Klebs*, Movement of vegetable Protoplasm; *Sprengel*, Orthonectidæ; *Widersheim*, North American Palæontology; *Bischoff*, Weight of the human Brain; *Kracpelin*, Duration of simple Psychic Processes; *Exner*, Functioning of the facettèd Eye. The list might be greatly lengthened, but we believe that the titles quoted suffice to demonstrate the wide scope embraced. Several of the original articles are meritorious contributions, and the numerous abstracts make up a good introduction to the best current biological literature. We hope that American naturalists will support this valuable enterprise by their subscriptions. The price is very moderate, fifteen marks for a yearly volume of 800 pages.—*C. S. M.*

PAGENSTECHER'S GENERAL ZOOLOGY, 4TH PART.¹—The fourth part of this voluminous work relates to the excretory organs of animals, thus ending the consideration of the organs of vegetative life; and also to the external covering or integument of the body of animals. We have to make the same criticism regarding the cuts as in our former notice, the illustrations being too diminutive and not clearly drawn and engraved. The lack of subdivision into sections is only partly made up by a detailed and excellent table of contents. It is a useful work, valuable for reference, and the author is careful to cite his authorities.

BROOKS' INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.²—It is with great pleasure that we have examined this work, and in a hasty manner read portions of it. The scope of the work is best indicated by the following extract from the preface: "This is a hand-book, not a text-book, and the entire absence of generalization and comparison is not due to indifference to the generalizations of modern philosophical morphology, but rather to a wish to aid beginners to study them." Following out this idea, Dr. Brooks, in a very thorough manner, takes up in succession the Amœba, Vorticella, Paramœcium, Grantia, Eucope, Mnemopsis, starfish, sea urchin, earth-worm, leech, crab, lobster, Cyclops, grasshopper, Lamelli-branch and squid. The method of treatment is modeled somewhat after that in the well-known and much used "Biology" of Huxley and Martin, and we think will be found to be a great improvement upon it. With each form we have detailed accounts

¹ *Allgemeine Zoologie oder Grundgesetze des thierischen Baus und Lebens.* Von H. ALEXANDER PAGENSTECHER. Vierter Theil. Mit 414 holzschnitten. Berlin, Verlag von Paul Parey, 1881. Preis 21 mark. 8vo, pp. 959.

² *Hand-book of Invertebrate Zoology for Laboratories and sea-side Work.* By W. K. BROOKS, Ph.D., associate in biology and director of the Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University. Boston, S. E. Cassino, 1882. 8vo, pp. VIII + 392. \$3.